THE

North-China-Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 79. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1852. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ₮ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA.

THE A. 1. Dutch Bark *LOOPUYT*, Captain JURRIANSE, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports. For Tonnage apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 30th January, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MILLER NORTON is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, January 31st, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted in the name of the undersigned, will hereafter be continued and carried on under the name and style of COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.

The Firm consists of COWASJEE PALLANJEE, CURSETJEE BOMANJEE, COWASJEE FRAMJEE, COOVERJEE BOMANJEE, and SAPOORJEE BOMANJEE.

COWASJEE PALLANJEE.

Canton, 27th September, 1851.

WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on in my own name in *Shanghai*, will be continued and conducted from this date under the name and firm of COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.

COOVERJEE BOMANJEE.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Union Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 oply on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemens' KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
" MACHINE BISCUITS.
" CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
" Do. small size tins.
" COFFEE BISCUITS.
" RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
" CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
" LEMON do. do.
" CINNAMON do. do.
" SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Cheddar Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.
ALSO,
A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT*, and *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plank. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT WINE, from WARRE BROTHERS. CHAMPAGNE.
MARTELLS PALE BRANDY.

A few Cases only of the Champagne and Brandy, at moderate prices, to close an account. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 31st January, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Sales Rooms, on *SATURDAY, February 7th*, 1852, commencing precisely at 11 A.M., a large and well selected assortment of BOOKS,—Handsomely Bound,—and comprising a great variety of SCIENTIFIC, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, and ENTERTAINING WORKS. Catalogues of which will be issued prior to the Sale, and the Books will be exposed to view on the day previous from 12 to 4 P.M.

Come one, come all.

W. E. AYER,
Auctioneer.

Shanghai, January 31st, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

W. E. AYER,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI,
SALES ROOMS (FOR THE PRESENT) IN THE BASEMENT STORY OF THE BUILDING KNOWN AS THE "VICTORIA HOTEL."

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC,
For 1852,
AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE

NOW ready for delivery;
Price to Subscribers, ...Drs. 2 } Each
Non-Subscribers, " 3 } Copy.

CONTAINING—LISTS OF RESIDENTS at the Five Ports and the several MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.—LUNAR PHASES and ECLIPSES.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.—LIFE and ASSURANCE OFFICES.—PORT and HARBOR-MASTER'S REGULATIONS.—TARIFF of IMPORTS and EXPORTS.—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for the NAVIGATION of the YANG-TSZE-KEANG—METEOROLOGY of SHANGHAI—CALENDAR with CHINESE DAYS of MOON, and CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS—ABSTRACT of OBSERVATIONS by THERMOMETER for many YEARS—NOTES on the NEIGHBOURHOOD of SHANGHAI with a MAP—TREATIES of NANKING and the BOGUE, and TRADE REGULATIONS—The CHINESE ALMANAC—NOTICE of SEU KWANG-KE, &c., &c., &c.

January 1st, 1852.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 3 Dollars each.

TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald*, ½ dollar and 25 cents each.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG:—A Second Edition, carefully revised by the Author, Walter Maclariane, Esq.,—will shortly be published, price 1 dollar each in a paper cover.—Subscription book open at this Office.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Second Book of the HISTORY OF THE MANCHU TARTARS, (translated from *l'Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Manchoux, Tome premier, par* M. VOISIN DE BUNEM, B. & P.D.M., *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV,) is now ready,—This is offered as a specimen of the work, to be comprised in five books. The whole when complete will be 2 dollars in stitched paper covers; each separate book 50 cents.

Subscribers names will be received at this office.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers of 1851 to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.

N.B.—Books bound and labelled.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and Insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

WE have just received the *Daily Alta California*, to the 18th November.* A desperate riot had taken place at Chagres, in which above thirty persons were killed; we cannot give particulars till our next.

* We are sorry the opportunities of sending our paper to San Francisco per vessel hence are so few, but shall be glad to forward them any other way if the Editors will point out a safe medium of conveyance.

LOSS OF LIFE AT PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—From the most recent accounts, it is feared that the storm on the coast of Nova Scotia has been even far more destructive than was at first estimated. It is supposed that over one hundred human bodies have already floated to the beach on Prince Edward's Island.—Some of the vessels which encountered the gale furnish most dismal reports of their sufferings; and the shores are said to be literally lined with dead bodies and portions of wrecks.

Several persons have recently died from cholera at Toronto,—*Daily Alta California, 18th Nov., 1851.*

From Smith, Elder, & Co.'s Literary Circular.

The recent events in the Celestial Empire are likely to have much light thrown upon them by the promised work of Sir J. F. Davis, late Governor of Hongkong, to be entitled "CHINA DURING THE WAR AND SINCE THE PEACE;" and by a "MEMOIR OF THE LATE EMPEROR OF CHINA AND THE COURT OF PEKIN," by DR. GUTZLAFF.

Our Indian readers will be interested in learning that an account of SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S ADMINISTRATION IN SCINDE, from the pen of Major-General Sir William Napier, is expected shortly to appear; and that Mr. J. W. KAYE'S HISTORY OF THE WAR IN AFFGHANISTAN is on the eve of publication. The materials of the latter work being derived from the unpublished letters and journals of some of the most distinguished soldiers and civilians, it may be expected to possess that living interest which belongs to personal observation and narrative of events. To military readers, also, a sketch of the famous Russian General, SUWARROW, AND HIS LAST CAMPAIGN, a posthumous work of the late Major Macready, may prove attractive, on account of the personal traits of Suwarrow it contains, and its free and searching criticism of the strategy of the campaign of the allied armies in Switzerland, and of Mr. Alison's opinion of those operations.

Among the books of more universal interest announced for the coming season, are, another work by the indefatigable Dr. Layard, giving the results of his Second Expedition to Assyria, entitled "FRESH DISCOVERIES IN NINEVEH, AND RESEARCHES AT BABYLON; and series of folio plates in outline, being "ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SCULPTURES, VASES, AND BRONZES RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT NINEVEH." Several additional cases of these valuable and curious remains of Assyrian art have arrived from Nineveh, and are deposited in the British Museum. A popular abridgment of Dr. Layard's first work, written by himself, has recently appeared; the demand for which attests the strong interest felt by the public in works of this character. The discoveries by Major Rawlinson of the interpretation of inscriptions at Nineveh in the arrow-headed character, will be embodied in a work to be published by the Royal Asiatic Society; a sum in aid of its production having been promised by Government.

LARGE CALCULATIONS.—The N.Y. Tribune, in a long editorial headed "Something to Do," commences by laying down the proposition that "At least Two Hundred Thousand Europeans will probably land here [New York] annually for the next generation." The Tribune cannot but be much mistaken. There will undoubtedly be a large emigration to the Atlantic States for two or three years yet to come; but, if the indications on which we rely be not utterly fallacious the largest portion of that emigration will certainly be diverted to California, New South Wales, and other points in the Pacific, in a very short time. Already, efforts are on foot to bring the means of emigration within the reach of as many of Europe's poverty-stricken sons and daughters as is possible; and the recent discoveries of gold in Australia will speedily turn the tide in that direction. We say, therefore, as we have repeatedly said before, that the Pacific is speedily to become the great theatre where the industry, energy, and intelligence of unshackled men is to work new and extraordinary results in all branches of human action, but more particularly in that of political economy; and the Tribune will find that, like most of its contemporaries, it has not yet arrived at a full comprehension of the new "Age of Gold."—*Daily Alta California.*

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES.

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 29TH JANUARY, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been more unsettled than during the whole of the former part of the month. On Sunday the wind veered to the S., regaining its northern direction again next day, followed on the 27th by a total change to the S.E., with a rise in the Thermometer. This wind lasted for three days and on the 29th the temperature was almost oppressive. This morning the wind is round again to the N.E. accompanied by a hazy atmosphere, no unusual occurrence at this season of the year.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

JANUARY. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	BAROMETER. 1852	Mean of 3 years	ANEROID 1852	THERMOMETER. 1852	Mean of 3 years	WIND. 1852	1851	RAIN. 1852	Mean of 3 years
23	F.	30.43	30.32	30.34	46.	43.5	N.	N.E	0.00	0.12
24	S.	30.43	30.35	30.33	45.5	43.	N.	N.E.	0.00	0.12
25	S.	30.41	30.40	30.30	47.5	43.	S.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
26	M.	30.38	30.41	30.30	48.	45.	N. to N.N.W.	N.E. to E.	0.17	0.03
27	Tu.	30.43	30.36	30.34	47.	47.	S.E.	E. to S.E.	0.00	0.11
28	W.	30.34	30.34	30.24	50.	46.	S.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.32
29	Th.	30.33	30.27	30.12	50.5	51.	S.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.68
Shanghae, 30th January, 1852.				Mean	48.9	45.8		Total	0.17	0.81

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, January 31, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Oct. 24.	Sydney,	Sept. 17.
Calcutta,	Nov. 7.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Bombay,	Nov. 17.	Amoy,	Dec. 19.
Madras,	Nov. —.	Hongkong,	Jany. 10.
Singapore,	Dec. 6.	Ningpo,	Jany. 23.
Penang,	Dec. 3.	New York,	Oct. 13.
Batavia,	Oct. —.	San Francisco,	Nov. 19.
Manila,	Dec. —.	Sdwich. Islands,	Nov.—.

WE do not commit ourselves to the *facts* brought to our notice by Dr. Bettelheim in the communication we published last week. We greatly fear, unless the worthy Doctor has much more evidence than that he has conveyed into his report, he has allowed himself to be carried away by a sanguine disposition and has taken for granted the main ground upon which his lengthened appeal rests. The conversion of Satchi Hama does not appear by any means certain. Of course we only judge by the report. Nor, granting his conversion, does it appear any more certain that he was persecuted on account of his faith. Nor, if persecuted that it was unto death. For aught that appears in the paper Satchi Hama may be alive at this moment. The desire to terminate the troublesome attentions of Dr. B. would quite suffice to account for his removal from the prison to which Dr. B. had access, and for the subsequent report of his death. All the evidence adduced by Dr. B. to support his claim of the honours of martyrdom for Satchi Hama is this;—"We heard through our todzies of the death of the martyr." Unless we are greatly misinformed as to the treatment Dr. B. receives at the hands of his todzies he has had abundant reason to suspect the medium through which the report reached him. At any rate we feel assured better evidence than this is required before the Christian public will be convinced that "Loochoo has a martyr."

As we do not commit ourselves to Dr. B.'s facts, so neither do we commit ourselves to the arguments, which, assuming their reality, he has built upon them. Still the case suggests questions of considerable importance.

That Dr. B. and all Christian Missionaries are themselves entitled to the protection of their own Governments, both as respects life and property, is quite certain. A man does not lose his political rights when he becomes a Missionary. "A man's a man for a' that." Dr. B. at Loochoo, and the Missionaries at Ningpo, are as much entitled to protection at the hands of the British Government as any merchant in a similar situation would be. The British Government are fully sensible of this, and we are glad to find them taking considerable pains to assure the Loochooan Authorities to that effect. But how far the British Government ought to interfere for the protection of Converts gained to Christianity by Dr. B.—or to put the case more generally,—how far Christian Governments ought to interfere for the protection of foreign converts to Christianity, is altogether a different question.

That Christian nations should look on with indifferent apathy, whilst Heathen powers are persecuting their subjects on account of Christianity, is certainly wrong. That in such cases they should interfere is clearly indicated by the genius of Christianity, the common claims of humanity, and by a plain principle of international law universally admitted in less important affairs. Still that there is some limit to the right of interference in such cases, and that exceeding great caution is required in exercising the right, even within that limit, are positions equally certain. A rash intervention *ei et armis* would be both unjust and injudicious. A scheming, vexatious, petty intermeddling not less so. There is not, however, much danger of the *British* Government falling into this error;—indeed, we could wish our Foreign Policy were more essentially Christian than it is; and all our ambassadors and consuls, were charged to manifest a more cordial and hearty recognition of Protestant Missionaries and their objects *as such*. Without falling into the mistakes of other Powers, there is a wide field for improvement in the direction we have indicated.

We sadly fear, however, from the spirit of Dr. B.'s remarks, that he has exaggerated views of what the British Government *can* and *should* do in such cases as that, (allowing its reality,) he has brought forward. We confess we do not like the constant use he seems to make, in the recurring difficulties of his Missionary work, of threats of interference by the British Government and her Men-of-war. He would, we are persuaded, do better if he put less trust in Princes, and more in that Heavenly aid promised to the soldiers of the Cross. The worthy Doctor has, we fear, invested himself with too much of the odium and suspicion that invariably falls upon all who are regarded as political emissaries, ever to achieve much himself towards the main object of his sojourn in Loochoo.

We will not however close our remarks without expressing our high sense of the self denial and persevering devotedness of Dr. B. and his lady. A feeling shared we are sure by the residents in Shanghai generally. In these respects many of our Protestant Missionaries might look to Loochoo and learn.

IN coincidence with Dr. BETTELHEIM'S communication touching Japanese policy, published last week, we submit the following item, which, if true, is certainly important. It is taken from the *New York Tribune*, received per last Overland Mail, which paper publishes it under its summary of Foreign Intelligence.—

"In France, it is reported that an expedition will be sent to the Sea of Japan, under the orders of a Rear-Admiral, who has long navigated in the Pacific Ocean and Chinese Seas. The expedition will, it is added, be at once military, commercial and scientific, and has for its object the opening to European commerce of ports which have been closed against it since the sixteenth century."

WE have received a letter this week signed A SUBSCRIBER, and think we shall be acting more in conformity with that spirit of conciliation recommended by A SUBSCRIBER in withholding, rather than in publishing his communication *in toto* on the subject of the Hospital. It is rather late in the day, when after waiting a reasonable period,—no public movement is made on the subject,—a private individual, by his own exertions, and the recommendations, and support of his own particular friends and well wishers to foreign seamen, at this port,—undertakes to remedy the want so long experienced,—to be found fault with because his plan may not chime in with the ideas of some other individual. The whole matter has been long enough before the public, for that public to have taken up the subject if so inclined;—failing to do so, the community should rather feel grateful that some one of their number, is bold enough to venture on the task,—and who so fitting as an experienced Medical man to undertake the whole *onus* of the business? Personally we can not have the slightest objection to the publication of A SUBSCRIBER'S letter,—but we veritably think its suppression is best calculated to insure that harmony, our contributor recommends to our notice.

It is very difficult in public writing to steer clear of all expressions, that may not in some way be construed or tortured, into personal allusions, where no such intention ever existed;—but it has always been our desire to argue public questions on public grounds alone, and such will continue to be our course so long as we preside over the columns of the *North-China Herald*.

MANY of our readers may not be aware that there is a Newspaper published in the English language at the busy South American Port of Valparaiso. The title of this Anglo-Saxon pioneer is "*The Valparaiso Neighbour*." This paper has recently published the following item of intelligence which may be new to the majority of foreigners residing in China. Is this a phase or a modification of the slave trade? We sincerely wish our Contemporary had given us the name of the ship and of the Captain thus disposing of a lot of live Chinese at the rate of about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars per Cargo.—

"A new article of merchandise has made its appearance in Callao and Lima. We have seen a letter which states that a vessel has arrived in Callao with 300 Chinese on board, the Captain or owner of which vessels sells them at the rate of Drs. 497 per head under engagement that they shall be free after the expiration of three years. It is stated also that it is becoming now the fashion for the residents of Lima to have Chinese servants."

COLUMBIA RIVER.—There can be no reasonable doubt but that the time is near at hand when an active trade will be carried on between not only China and California, but between China and the Columbia River, the grand artery of an extensive as well as one of the most fertile valleys in the great western world. And this trade too, we believe, will not be confined solely to *foreign* built vessels, but native Chinese vessels, freighted with native passengers and produce, will ere long be frequently found crossing and recrossing the usually placid waters of the broad Pacific. The following paragraphs from the able "*United States Coast Survey*," to which we referred a few weeks ago, contain information of usefulness and importance.—

"In answer to your inquiries as to the draught for vessels which may at any time be carried into the Columbia River by the new south channel, &c. I have to state that our late survey of that channel, and my personal experience in passing over the south bar in vessels of deep draught, show conclusively that vessels drawing seventeen feet can be taken over the south bar at one quarter flood, and three quarters ebb, without the least risk of touching, and vessels drawing twenty feet can pass at high water." * * * *

"In addition I would state that my experience at the mouth of the Columbia has convinced me, that the south channel is the practicable commercial channel of that River for certainty and safety, with the additional advantage of accomplishing the passage to or from the river without waiting for a particular wind. Ships frequently pass the bar inwards in fifteen minutes after receiving their pilot, and outwards in thirty minutes after getting up their anchors. The United States steamer, *Massachusetts*, and sloop-of-war, *Falmouth*, each drawing 17 feet water, have passed the bar of the south channel since our survey was made. The principal pilot of the bar is Captain White, late pilot of New York harbor; he is very intelligent and competent to his duties, and no accident has occurred at the mouth of the Columbia, since September, 1849, when he commenced his duties as pilot.

The commerce of the Columbia River, the great artery of the fertile valleys of the Columbia and its tributaries, is rapidly increasing; the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's Steamers, now proceed to Astoria and return to San Francisco, with the monthly mails; a small steamer has been built at Astoria, and is now employed in the river trade; a second steamer was on the stocks, when we left the river. Regular lines of sailing and steam-propeller vessels, are also established between San Francisco, and the various towns on the Columbia, and points on Puget's Sound."

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

Saturday, January 23.—The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Book Club was held, we were invited to attend but being unable to do so, the Secretary has kindly handed us a report of the proceedings, which will be found in another column.

A Proclamation has just appeared on the City Gates, issued by the Tresurer of the province, in which orders are given to the Magistrates of the various districts that all coffins which are found unburied must be deposited under ground, within three months from this date; and where poor people are unable to defray the expences of the burial, the gentry of that place are to be called upon for donations to aid them. This is certainly praiseworthy.

There is a dwarf at present exhibited in the vicinity of the City-temple by some Chinese "Barnum." This "Tomthumb" is between two and three feet high, and about 30 years of age. What the observers particularly remark in him, is that he has a beard and an enormous head. His keeper, or keepers rather, charge each visitor only 4 cash.

The bystanders say that such dwarfs are "raised," by being kept from infancy in an earthen jar with only the head out.

Theatre Royal Shanghai.—On Monday Evening, our Amateur Corps Dramatique gave their first performance of the season. The Theatre had since its closing been tastefully refitted and decorated,—a very pretty drop-scene of the Port of Leghorn added—and the tout ensemble is very creditable to the aspiring taste of "Young Shanghai." A well delivered witty prologue* was given, and the play commenced under happy auspices. The performances of the Evening were *Used up*, and *Ye Dragon of Wantley*. The votaries of the Sock and buskin were in full feather and enacted their parts to the life. Mr. Cubitt was remarkably strong, particularly in the second act; but indeed, all exerted themselves and brought off the piece most triumphantly, and to the great satisfaction of a very numerous and brilliant audience;—there was a larger assembly of the young, the fair, the beautiful, than has, we believe, ever been assembled within the walls of a Theatre at this port. A most effective Irish song was sung between the performances and the Orchestra under the veteran Melodist Sir George Smart gave unqualified satisfaction. The whole concluded with the highly diverting, comic, serious, horrific, burlesque, extravaganza, *Ye Dragon of Wantley*, most cleverly and effectively sustained—and terminated amidst the reiterated plaudits of a crowded Theatre. The whole *mise en scene* was admirable and redounds highly to the honour of the new management.

Hoping we shall have several occasions of witnessing the successful efforts of our talented comedians, we heartily congratulate them on their *début* for the season.

Tuesday, January 26.—We have met with the following scrap of news, (out of a Boston paper,) which will sound rather apocryphal to most of our readers.

"The Young Emperor of China who succeeded his father, at his death in February, 1850, having, at his accession, rejected the demands of his Mandarins for permission to persecute the Christians within his dominions, published a decree in the month of June in the same year, permitting the free exercise of the Christian religion throughout his dominions. The Emperor, at the same time, invited 4 Missionaries to wait upon him, who are to be lodged in his palace. Monseigneur Perronneau, Bishop of China, has informed us in a letter, dated September 5th, 1850, that the Emperor was educated by a Christian lady in whom the late Emperor placed unbounded confidence."

Wednesday, January 28.—The Annual Meeting of the subscribers to the Chinese Hospital, was held at Mr. Lockhart's, to hear the Report of the Committee and elect a new Committee for the current year. H. B. M.'s Consul Rutherford Alcock, Esq., presided. A very satisfactory report was read by the respected Secretary William Lockhart, Esq., which gave a summary of the past year's proceedings, from which it appears that above eleven thousand cases have been treated at the London Missionary Hospital, and another Hospital kept open within the city for the relief of those who cannot or are unwilling to attend at the London Missionary Hospital. The subscription raised last year amounted to upwards of 700 dollars out of which about 440 dollars were expended for the general purposes of the Hospital, and a reserve held over is destined to be expended in improving the premises.

It is most gratifying to find how great an amount of suffering is relieved and how much real charity is dispensed, through the able management of the resident Surgeon Mr. Lockhart, to whom a vote of thanks was very appropriately awarded by the meeting, for his indefatigable exertions in dispensing remedies to the sick and poor of Shanghai and its neighbourhood, we look forward to have the report handed to us as soon as it is in print, when we shall have much pleasure in presenting it to our readers.

☞ See abstract of proceedings in another column.

Thursday, January 29.—Various rumours are afloat about the rebellion in Kwangsi. It is quite impossible to give any reliable account, but it is clear that the rebellion has attained a very serious height since it is certain from official decrees published at Peking that three several millions of Taels have been forwarded to the seat of war, from the private treasures of the Emperor at different periods since the commencement of the rebellion, independent of the vast sums supplied by the provincial treasuries and the board of finance. The fact would seem to be that *many* active chiefs must be engaged in this iruption, or, as is common in Chinese rebellions, the leaders would have been bought off long since. A great battle is rumoured to have been fought some weeks back, and different reports attribute success to both parties—the probability therefore is that neither has achieved any material results, but that the opposing parties,—imperialists and rebels are much in the same position towards each other as heretofore. We anxiously await more authentic information on the subject.

Friday, January 30.—Many arrivals have taken place this week, but we have received no later dates, except from San Francisco, to the 19th November, and Ningpo, to the 23rd instant. The *John Bright*, from Liverpool; the *Mandarin*, from New York; *Niagara*, from Singapore; and the *Sidney*, and *Loopuyt*, from Hongkong, are in port.

Saturday, January 31.—Despatches for the *Island Queen* will be made up to-day; she will sail from Woosung to-morrow morning.

* Mr. C— advances holding a paper.
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Once more, with modest confidence sight,
We offer—Bless me!—this is not the right!!
(feels anxiously in all his pockets.)
I must have dropped the paper, why what a pity—
A written prologue, and extremely witty;
Which in smooth rhyme and a most charming way
Said all, that now I dont know how to say—
I feel so nervous, so puzzled and perplexed—
My friends who sent me here, will be quite vexed.
Some, who have just returned to join our corps,
Bid me entreat the favour shewn before;
While debutants, as yet untried, implore,
The indulgence shewn to us and even more.
All charged me well, on *this* point I'm clear,
To greet and thank the courteous audience here.
'Tis many a month to our sincere regret—
Since last within this Theatre's walls we met;
For different seasons, different pastimes suit,—
In spring we plant our peas, in autumn shoot;—
In languid summer icy liquids quaff,
In winter do our best to make you laugh.
For this our doughty dragon, ere while slain,
Shakes his bright scales, and lives and roars again;
For this, our tailors labour to prepare
Costumes—not Bloomer—but *foul an contraire!*
For this we study every air and grace,
And screw our courage to the sticking place;
And hope to please tonight, whate'er our skill,
We've not "used up" our zeal,—nor your good will.

REPORT *presented by the Committee of the Shanghai Library to the Subscribers at the Annual Meeting, held on the 24th January*, 1852.

Present,—J. Withington in the Chair, W. Hogg, O. E. Roberts, J. MacDonald, G. J. Bennetts, John Scarth, W. S. Brown.

REPORT.

The Committee in resigning their trust are enabled to congratulate the Members on the continued prosperity of the Library during the past year: the number of *Annual* Subscribers having been fifty-three, and of *Half-yearly* six.

They have to report to the Meeting that an arrangement has been made with Dr. Kirk, for the Rooms now used as the Library and Reading Room, which the Subscribers may retain during his own occupancy of the House.

A Catalogue was prepared early in the year with the valuable assistance of two of the Subscribers, Mr. Wm. Potter and Mr. J. Wilks, Jr., which has been printed and distributed to the Members gratuitously.

The amount remitted to England last year for the purchase of Books and Newspapers was £250; of this £133 2s. 4d. was expended up to October, leaving £116 19s. 2d. for supplies to arrive to the end of June.

The Treasurer's account shows a Balance in hand on Jany. 1st, of Drs. 212.90. This amount however will be absorbed by Rent, and Subscriptions to the Hongkong and Indian Newspapers, which are still unpaid. The accounts have been audited and the vouchers compared with the payments, by Mr. A. Fincham.

The Report having been read, and the Accounts submitted to the Meeting; the following Resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously.—

1. That the Report be received and the Accounts passed by the Meeting.
2. That the following Gentlemen form the Committee for the present year John Scarth, O. E. Roberts, G. J. Bennetts, J. H. Winch, & W. S. Brown.
3. That the Committee be requested to remove the English Agency to a London Publisher or Book-seller.
4. That the best thanks of the Meeting be conveyed to Mr. Wm. Potter, Mr. J. Wilks, Jr., and the Secretary for their labours in preparing the Catalogue of the Library.
5. That the Committee be empowered to sell or exchange any Duplicates now in the Library.
6. That the English Consul, the American Consul, and the British Chaplain be ex-officio the Trustees of the Library.

JAMES WITHINGTON,
Chairman.

Mr. Withington having vacated the Chair it was taken by Mr. Roberts, and the following Resolution unanimously passed.—

7. That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Withington for his conduct in the Chair, and for his valuable services to the Library since its establishment.

O. E. ROBERTS,
Chairman.

THE Annual Meeting of the friends of the Chinese Hospital, Shanghai, was held on Wednesday last at 3 o'clock P.M.

Present.—Rutherford Alcock, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul; Revd. Dr. Medhurst; Revds. J. Hobson, J. Stronach, W. C. Milne, W. Muirhead, E. W. Syle, and J. Edkins; H. Macduff, H. Shearman, A. G. Dallas, D. O. King, J. T. Points, J. H. Winch, G. S. Spreckley, W. H. Medhurst, A. Wylie, and W. Lockhart, Esqrs.

Rutherford Alcock, Esq., was requested to take the Chair.

The Treasurer's account was presented from which it appeared that the receipts for the year amounted to Drs. 721.92.

The Report of the Hospital and the Account of Expenditure amounting to Drs. 444.26 were also presented, when it was proposed by H. Macduff, Esq., seconded by D. O. King, Esq.—

That the Treasurer's account and the account of the expenditure of the Hospital be passed and the report of the proceedings for the past year now read be adopted by this Meeting and printed for general circulation.

It was proposed by G. S. Spreckley, Esq., seconded by Rev. J. Hobson.—

That the Committee consisting of T. C. Beale, A. G. Dallas, J. H. Winch, and W. Lockhart, Esqrs., be requested to continue their services for another year.

It was proposed by Rev. Dr. Medhurst, seconded by H. Shearman, Esq.—

That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to Mr. Lockhart for his indefatigable exertions, in attendance on the numerous patients mentioned in the report for the past year.

There being no other business before the Meeting, it was proposed by W. H. Medhurst, Esq., seconded by A. G. Dallas, Esq.—

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Rutherford Alcock, Esq., for presiding over the business of the Meeting.

The above resolutions having been unanimously agreed to, the Meeting separated.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

NINGPO.—On the arrival of H. M. Str. *Sphinx* at Ningpo, on the 19th instant, Captains Shadwell and Spencer with Mr. Consul Hague and the Messrs. Meadows, Interpreters, waited on the Taotai (the

Governor's person is too sacred to be seen by outside barbarians), and offered to proceed against the Pirates. The offer was very politely declined, the "Pirates having returned to their allegiance." Nothing was said as to the method by which this result was brought about. It was done China fashion. The leaders get Drs. 1,000 each, and a button to boot, and each sailor is to receive Drs. 30. This is on the part of the Mandarins, more than this could not be expected from these flunkies. The balance Drs. 25,000, comes from the Merchants as ransom money for about 400 junks and boats—still detained at Shih-poo. Notwithstanding this check to his expedition Captain Shadwell determined to reconnoitre the haunts of the Pirates and to destroy a depôt said to exist on one of the neighbouring islands. The Sphinx and Contest sailed the next day, but previously information was received of the detention of the English brig *Industry* at Wanchau, where she had been hemmed in with a convoy bound to Ningpo for some two months. Some intelligence to this effect had reached this city many weeks since through a Portuguese lorcha, an affair which should have been looked into at that time, without waiting for its confirmation. As the *Sphinx* and *Contest* were going out of the river the loyal Pirates were coming in to their "allegiance" still it is likely Captain Shadwell will yet effect something. Several cases of small-pox had appeared on board his vessel, and with characteristic kindness he had relinquished his cabin for the use of the patients.

Eleven Japanese were landed from the *Sphinx* and handed over to the authorities to be sent to their native land. They had been picked up on a rock near Loochoo by a Bremen vessel and taken to Hongkong. The Government provided for them and sent them up in the *Sphinx*. They had been nearly a year on the islet living on shell-fish, &c.

Later intelligence from Ningpo mentions a riot which took place on the 21st instant, which was provoked by the Salt monopoly. The celebrated house and garden of Mr. Kiang, Salt contractor were burned to the ground.

WE understand that subsequent to the departure of H. B. M.'s Ships of War the Pirates repudiated the terms agreed upon and demanded a heavier ransom. this shews the propriety of Mr. Hague having detained the Contest at Ningpo.—*Ed. N.-C. H.*

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—It is pleasing to observe, with regard to a Hospital in Shanghai for seamen of all nations, that private enterprise sustains its reputation of being able to accomplish promptly that which public subscription or Government patronage is proverbially slow to perform. By the mode of proceeding adopted, time has been saved and discussion avoided, the high wall proposition has been scaled, the labyrinth of confused ideas created by XY and JEFFERSON BRICK has been threaded successfully and the enterprising projectors are free to derive satisfaction from the old adage that the beginning is half the work. Indeed, Mr. Editor, this community owed it to themselves to establish an undertaking which was opposed by so illiterate a person as resident, and ridiculed by such a cockney as JEFFERSON BRICK. It is annoying to an unpretending ship-master like myself to be mistaken, as I have been, for the writer last named, who, by an economy of h's in the expression "an Hospital," betrays the fact that he does not belong to that transatlantic region whose parentage he claims, lest however he should rush into the opposite extreme in his next communication and write about "a 'ospital," I would call to mind the celebrated amendment. "For his grace the Duchess read her grace the Duke." I am afraid that JEFFERSON BRICK as well as others have taken with too much latitude the standing advertisement on your first page, announcing that "any error of omission or otherwise can be made in the forthcoming sheet, if sent in soon," not excepting punctuation I presume, which is rather a trial to a constant reader. It is not my intention to play the part of Orbilius, but I have indulged in a few comments as my friend Captain Cuttle has requested an opinion on the nationality of JEFFERSON BRICK.

To resume the subject, I believe it has been distinctly understood by the subscribers to the loan for building a Hospital as a private enterprise, that the institution is to be to all intents and purposes a general receptacle of the unfortunate and to be a complete substitute for one raised by general subscription and placed under the management of a public committee. This view of the case will remove all fears and jealousy respecting a private undertaking, which is not likely to do more for some time than pay its expenses. But as no public meeting is likely to be called to listen to any explanation of the principles on which the institution will be conducted and the regulations which will be adopted by the managing physicians, I would suggest that they should make use of your columns and satisfy the public mind on these points.—Your obedient servant,

BUNSBY.

KEANG NAN KEU JIN
EXAMINATION.

The examination for the degree of Keu jin, or as it is usually translated Master of Arts, takes place at the principal city of each province once in three years, commencing on the eighth day of the eighth month. Extraordinary examinations are granted by the Emperor, on his ascending the throne, as in the present instance, or on the occurrence of each tenth Imperial birth-day. These are called Ngen k'aou *examinations by special grace.* Keang nan has sixteen departments—and the degree of Sew ts'ae being conferred in each of them annually, the number of candidates at the higher examination held at Nanking is large. The average number is twenty thousand. Of these on the average only two hundred are successful. In the Report of the September examination for the first year of Heen-fung, we observe that there are 144 names of first class candidates. A second class is appended of twenty two candidates inferior in merit, but allowed for reasons satisfactory to the examiners to take the degree. In the first class there are thirteen upwards of forty years of age, and in the second class five. The youngest, a native of Sung-keang, is fourteen years of age, and stands eighty-ninth in order. The next is fifteen, and there are six more under twenty, all in the first class.

The Mandarins whose names are mentioned in the Report as engaged either in examining or other duties are sixty-five in number. In addition to them there are many subordinates officers. The two chief examiners are specially sent from the Imperial Hanlin College, and eighteen assistants share their duties. When the candidates enter they are searched for books or scraps of writing, that might assist them in writing their essays, and the strictest precautions are taken to prevent any communication between them while in the examination hall. Three sets of themes are given, each occupying two days and a night, and until that time is expired no one is permitted to leave his allotted apartment. What they need for food and rest they take with them, and no attendants are allowed but the prisoners in confinement at the time. This is to teach them that the disciple of the ancient sages must be self denying, and not covet the good things of this life. When the essays are written they are scrutinized by officers appointed for that duty, to know if they conform to the regulations. They must not exceed 700 characters nor contain any character that belongs to the proper name of Confucius Mencius or any Emperor. Nor must there be any character written over the ruled red lines. No erasure or correction of any kind is allowed. Essays of former examinations must not be copied, and any obvious fault in composition observed by the officers who superintend this department would prevent the essay from being placed in the hands of the examiners. The eighteen assistant examiners then select the best essays to the number of two or three hundred and subject them to the judgment of the two Hanlin commissioners, who finally decide which are the best and arrange their names in the order of merit. The writer of the first is called Keae yuen *the first to be recommended to the Emperor.* In granting offices the Emperor follows the order of names in this and the higher examinations.

On the first two days the themes are taken from the four books, with a line of poetry. On the next from the five classics one from each. And lastly five papers of miscellaneous questions are given. To answer these questions if the papers before us may be taken as an average exampl , a most extensive reading in general literature must be expected from the candidates in addition to their study of the classical books.

The first of these papers takes for its range the commentators on the classics e.g. "Choo foo tsze in commenting on the Shoo king made use of four authors, —who sometimes say too much, at other times too little—sometimes their explanations are forced—and at other times too ornamental. What have you to observe on them?" "In the Han dynasty, there were three commentators on the Yih king, whose explanations, and divisions into chapters and sentences were all different. Can you give an account of them?" The paper concludes with saying. "Under our present sacred dynasty, literature and learning are in a most flourishing state. You, candidates, have been studying for several years. Let each of you make use of what he knows and reply to these questions."

The second paper has for its subject Histories, inviting a criticism from the candidate on the historical works of each dynasty in succession from Sze ma "the Herodotus of China" downwards to the Ming Emperors. It is obvious that the examination can be no child's play when such comprehensive questions as these form a part of it. We again select an example or two. "Sze ma in making his history, took the classical books and ancient records and arranged the facts they detailed. Some have accused him of unduly exalting Taouists and thinking too highly of wealth and power. Pan koo a writer of the Han dynasty is clear and comprehensive, but on Astronomy and the Five Elements he has written more than enough. Can you give examples and proofs of these statements?" "Ch'in show had admirable abilities for historical writing. In his *Three kingdoms* he has depreciated Choo ko leang and made very light of E and E two other celebrated characters. What is it that he says of them?"

The third paper questions the candidates on the ancient and modern divisions of the Empire. They are required to state the authorities who record the earliest division into nine provinces, the changes that followed and the discrepancies between different authors in their accounts of them. Then the changes that occurred under more recent dynasties in the number, designations, and mode of government of the provinces are asked for. It is then added that the size of the Empire having increased much beyond what it was in former times, diligent study ought to be bestowed on Geography, and the candidates are invited accordingly not to conceal their knowledge, but state all they can.

The next is on Books. The candidates are requested to relate where the existing accounts of certain lost books of high antiquity are found, and what emperors have made efforts to preserve books and form libraries. It is asked. "The Suy dynasty collected books to the number of 370,000. These were reduced by selection to 37,000. Where was the library in which they were kept and who performed the task of selection?" Questions are also asked on what catalogues of books have been made, and the methods of classifying them that have been employed. It is then pleasantly added, "Keang nan has always been eminent for its men of learning and refinement: Will you not vindicate your claim to the same character by giving a full answer to these questions?"

The last paper is on the history of the water courses and flood gates in the eastern parts of this province. It begins with the emperor Ta Yu's hydraulic achievements—and asks for an account of the early names of this region. It then inquires why it is that the Woosung keang is so beneficial to the neighbouring departments by affording an outlet to the waters of the T'ae Hoo? At the close it is added. "Our Emperor is always seeking to promote the people's good. You who are inhabitants of this province ought to be fully informed on the subject of its water communications. Now show your knowledge that there may be proof of your fitness to be presented to the emperor."

The answers to these questions are of course not in the regular essay form in which the compositions founded on themes from the classical books are written—their subject being unsuited to it. On the earlier days of examination eight essays are written all in exact conformity with the established plan of such compositions in length and arrangement. That arrangement, it is not necessary here to detail—it having been lately described in this journal.* We have before us a volume of the essays, selected by a Mandarin appointed for the purpose. The selected poems are of eight lines ending in the same rhyme. The Mandarins engaged in the examination also try their skill in the poetical arena on the same theme as the candidates, and place their compositions at the beginning of the volume as a specimen of what they would do, were their days of trial to come overagain.

The existence of these examinations is alone enough to make good the claim of China to a place among civilized and literary nations—and while they remain, the spirit of study, and the love of books cannot die away. The oddities of the country so prominent to a foreign eye must not allow us to forget—the circumstances that call for our sympathy and admiration. Multitudes of the people spend their early years in the study of a rich and extensive literature, and thus pass through a training in some respects similar to that which the classical languages supply to Europeans. By it they learn to express their thoughts in a highly elaborate and finished style, which European students of it, say they admire in proportion to their acquaintance with it. The reputation prized most highly among them is that which is acquired by a long and laborious course of application to books. This ought surely to prevent us from despising them,—and from representing them as a people devoted exclusively to a gross and sordid life.

* *Vide* Notice of Seu Kwang-ke.

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c.
By T. F. WADE.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

(Continued from No. 70.)

THE *Pú-kiun Ying,* (*lit.* Foot Force) or Gendarmery, is under an officer known in this capacity, as the *Pú-kiun tungling* (1*b*), Captain-general of the Gendarmery, or Kiú-mun *Tituh,* General of the Nine Gates, who must be a Manchu or a Mongol. He is promoted from Minister of the Palace (see Imperial Guard), *tútung* or *fú-tútung* of the Banners, Captain-general of the Leading or Flank Divisions, or divisional general (*tsung-ping,* 2*a*) of Gendarmery. Of these last, there are two under him, one of the left wing, the other of the right.

The civilians attached to the *ying* are, 1 *lángchung* (5*a*), 2 *yuen wáiláng* (5*b*), and 2 *chú-shí* (6*a*), who form a secretariat, and a tribunal for the hearing of such cases as are reported to this yamun; 1 *sz'-wú* (8*a*), keeper of records and accounts; and 12 *pitiehshí* to translate.

The military officers of Bannermen, are 2 *yih-yü* (3*a*), one over each wing, and 2 assistant *pángpán yih-yü* (3*b*); 24 *kieh-yü* (4*a*), and 24 *fú-yü* (5*a*), or one to each Banner of every nation; to each Manchu Banner, 24 *púkian kiáu* (5*a*), lieutenants, and 5 *weishú pú-kiun kiáu* (6*a*), sub-lieutenants, and to each Mongol and Hánkiun Banner, 9 lieutenants, and 2 sub-lieutenants. These have immediate charge of the Banner soldiery of the corps, who were to consist, in 1812, of 2 *lingtsui* and 18 *pú-kiun* from every Manchu and Mongol *tsoling's* company, and of 1 *lingtsui* and 12 *púkiun* from under every *tsoling* of the Hánkiun. Their numbers in 1825 were

	Manchu.	*Mongol.*	*Hánkiun.*
Lingtsui	1,356	408	266
Púkiun	13,560	4,080	3,452

The *lingtsui* are chosen from the *púkiun,* promotion going always within the Banner in which a vacancy occurs; the *púkiun* recruit from able bodied supernumeraries of the Paid Force, or from men in the private service of Bannermen.

There also belong to this *ying* 18 Manchu and 7 Hánkiun *ching mun-ling* (4*b*), warders, and *mún-li,* (7*a*) clerks of the Gates, in the same number and proportion as the warders, with 32 Hánkiun *mun tsien-tsung* (6*a*), subalterns of the gates. The duty of giving alarm, at any emergency, rests with the *sin-pdu tsung-kwan* (4*a*), officer in general charge of signal-guns, under whom are 4 Manchu, and 4 Hánkiun, *kien-shau sin-pdu kwan* (5*a*), officers in the same charge; these serve in turn at an alarm station called the White Pagoda.

The Chinese contigent of 4,000 cavalry and 6,000 infantry, is divided into five *ying*, battalions or cantonments, Centre, South, North, Left, and Right. The Table on p. 255* shows the rank and number of their officers, who are distributed thus:—

	Centre.	*South.*	*North.*	*Left.*	*Right.*
Fútsiáng,	1				
Tsántsiáng,	1	1	1	1	1
Yúkih,	1	1	1	1	1
Túsz',	1	1	1	1	1
Shaupí,	4	4	3	3	3
Tsientsung,	10	12	8	8	8
Pátsung,	20	24	16	16	16
Wáiwei,	30	36	24	24	24
Do. extra,	15	18	12	12	12

The common duty of both Bannermen and Chinese is defined in the same words; they are to keep watch and ward, going their rounds and giving the alarm. None but Chinese seem to be employed in the Outer City that lies to the South of the Nine-gated enclosure, pierced outwards by seven gates of its own; and they, although generically a part of the *pú-kiun ying*, are distinctively styled *siun-pú,* 'perambulating thief takers.' They have not for all that any special claim to so ill an eminence, as the apprehension of thieves and vagabonds by the rest of the force, is duly performed by 24 Manchu, 8 Mongol, and 8 Hánkiun subalterns, each commanding eight men of his Banner, detailed like himself for this particular duty, and having the words *pú-tdu,* 'thief hunting,' prefixed to his official designation.

The term *Gendarmery* sounding in our ears less martial than those applied to the other corps in Peking, I may be thought to have been too diffuse in writing of this; but the safety and order of the city and its inhabitants are more immediately in the charge of this body than of any other. Its troops are scattered about in small detachments for purposes of surveillance day and night, disposed as follows:—In the Hwáng-ching, or Imperial Inclosure surrounding the Precinct, 99 guards of 12 *púkiun* each mount under 16 subalterns, two being detached from every Banner. One subaltern and 120 *púkiun* from every Banner have care of its pathways, and water-courses or canals. These are all Manchus. There are moreover, in the Hwáng-ching, 112 street-barriers which are in the custody of the 8 Banners (I believe) Manchu: their apportionment is irregular. Each of these Barriers is in charge of three *púkiun* additional, unless it be sufficiently near a guard to be within its observation.

For the Nui-ching, or Inner City, to which there are nine principal gates, and which surrounds the Imperial Inclosure, the Bannermen of the three nations take 626 guards, the Hánkiun being the fewest of these, as the Manchus are by much the most numerous. Every guard mounts 12 men, save one of the Plain Yellow Banner of Manchus which mounts but 5; the whole are under the daily command of five Manchu subalterns of every Banner, and two Mongol and Hánkiun. For the extinction of fires, every Manchu Banner is supplied with 12, and Mongol and Hánkiun with 4, fire-buckets. The street-barriers are 1190, distributed irregularly among the Banners, and manned as in the Hwáng-ching. The Centre cantonment of the Chinese Gendarmery, which is divided into five guard-stations, furnishes 250 small posts of one horse and one foot soldier each, and the North, Left, and Right cantonments, each divided into 4 stations give respectively 124, 162, and 110 similar posts. Every guard-station has a left and a right round, which again contains a head-beat and an under-beat: the round is in charge of a *tsientsung*' and the beat of a *pá-tsung.* The South cantonment furnishes no guards in the Inner City, and the only Barriers in it in charge of the Chinese are 12, in the custody of the Centre *ying.* In the Wái-ching, or City beyond and to the South of the Nui-ching, there are 43 small posts of Chinese set over its seven gates; a *tsientsung* and 2 *pá-tsung* being daily on duty over the whole: what cantonments supply these does not appear, but the South, with its 6 guard-stations, gives 296 posts and 289 barrier-guards. Each cantonment is allowed a small number of fire-buckets.

There are likewise under the wardens of the Gates, 320 cavalry of the *kiáu-kí'* or Paid Force, each Banner supplying its own gate; 640 gate-guards of *pú-kiun,* Manchu and Mongol taking the nine gates of the Inner, and Hánkiun the seven of the Outer City; two Hánkiun artillerymen on the nine, and two of the cavalry on the seven gates, serving the guns. The horse barriers of the streets leading from the nine gates are under one subaltern and ten púkiun each; they are locked at night' and the key intrusted to the subaltern on duty.

The alarm station of the White Pagoda has 4 *lingtsui* and 8 artillerymen of Hánkiun detached to it, and 16 *púkiun,* and is provided with 5 cannon, 5 flags, and 5 lamps; the cannon are not fired unless a metallic plate kept in the Palace, on which is written 'His Majesty is pleased to direct that the cannon be fired,' is brought to the officer on duty by a high officer of the Presence, or of some *yamun.* The alarm thus given, the flags are displayed in the daytime, and the lamps at night; and the five guns at each of the nine gates repeat it, while flags or lamps are hoisted as at the Pagoda. Any of the gates may give the alarm, if there be occasion, without any signal being made from the Pagoda, and all the rest follow its example.

Upon hearing this, all on duty are of course on the alert; from the nobles in the Precinct to the *púkiun* on the posts of the beat, all stand to arms at their appointed stations: those not on duty also equip themselves, and move to the points of rendezvous assigned their corps or service. The Bannermen of the *púkiun* repair to the walls; the Chinese, or *siun-pú* to the defense of the drawbridges without them.

The fire-stations have been mentioned under the *hiáu-kí ying,* who take this duty turnabout with the *púkiun;* at the Sí-hwa Gate the latter always post a *kieh-yü* and a subaltern. The fire-guard is relieved every fifth day, the *hiáukí* being marched up by a *ts'áling,* who with the *púkiun* subaltern in charge of the keys, and an officer deputed by the Board of War, muster the guard to see that the roll is full, and that no unauthorized exchanges of duty have been made; and men of the fire-guard can only be passed out to buy provisions on the report of the *púkiun* at the gates or Barriers. Two or three file are allowed out for this purpose every forenoon; the guard being prohibited from drawing up articles of food over the wall on which it stands.

There appear then to be on daily duty of watch and ward more than 15,000 men, or very nearly half the strength of the corps; and but 203 subalterns, or one third of the whole both of Bannermen and Chinese. When the Emperor leaves Peking, the guards are increased; if for Yuen-ming Yuen 4 *kieh-yü,* 12 subalterns, and 640 *lingtsui* and *pú-kiun,* follow his Majesty to the Yuen, where they mount fifty guards of thirteen men each.

In Peking, during the night the *púkiun* strike the hollow bamboo that marks a watch, and pass tokens inscribed with the number of the watch of the night from hand to hand. They allow no one past the Barriers until the officer, on whose beat they are, is assured that the person is a messenger of the Emperor, or of one of the chief bureaus, or one sent on a matter connected with birth, burial, or sickness. For all others, if they be Imperial nobles, their names are taken down, and his Majesty's pleasure is, next day, prayed regarding them by the *tungling,* to whom the names must be sent; if officers or women, the *púkiun* see them home; if not officers, detain them; the *tungling's* office, in either case, deciding on the morrow, the penalty of their trespass. Certain of the gates may be opened earlier and closed later than usual, on the occasion of the monthly levée, or when the Household require water to be brought into the Palace for the celebration of sacrifices; but only under the written authority of the Board of War; also when his Majesty is at Yueh-ming Yuen, or in the Nán Yuen, and it becomes necessary to send papers to him. Persons leaving the city on Imperial missions during the night, must produce a token, of which a corresponding part is kept in the Captain-general's office. This has elaborate differences with reference to the gate by which the messenger is proceeding.

At the levée, the *púkiun* keep order without the Meridian gate, and are responsible for the cleanliness of the approaches. When the Emperor keeps a vigil, the Captain-general, 1 *yih-yü,* 2 *kieh-yü,* and 2 *fú-yü,* watch with him within the temple, while a *tsántsiáng* and a *yúkih* command the most important outlets, 16 subalterns of *púkiun* with 168 men, plant 24 sentries within the inclosing wall, and 2 captains and 8 subalterns of *siun-pú* with 160 infantry, 40 sentries without it. If his Majesty goes on an excursion, one of the two divisional generals, and a considerable force of *púkiun* and *siun-pú,* are attached to his escort; at the Triennial Review they surround his own encampment; and when his carriage moves they repair and cleanse the ways along which it must proceed, and pitch a sort of tent-canopy in certain places for him to pass under.

They have it in constant charge, to prevent the roads and streets from being broken up, and to preserve a highway for light carriages in the middle, and another for heavy carts at the sides; mat-stalls are not allowed to protrude so as to interfere with the progress of the carts, nor sheds of mat to be built against the ramparts. Houses of Bannermen must not be left to go to ruin so as to impair the regularity of the streets, nor may their occupants pull them down without rebuilding them, be it ever so poorly. Bannermen changing their residence, or purchasing property elsewhere in the city, register at the *pú-kiun* office. During the second and third months of the year a report is made to it that the sewers, &c., of the Inner City have been cleansed. (The Board of Works and the *Ping-wú sz',* an office under the Metropolitan Censors of Circuit, have a share of this branch of service.) When the grain ration is issued from the granaries, a detachment of the *siun-pú* marshal the vehicles sent to fetch it, so as to prevent confusion.

The office of this *ying* is of course the one charged with the prevention of robberies, murders, &c., or the detection of those guilty of these crimes or the like: and in additon to all this, the charge of the dress and decorum of all classes devolves upon it. It is not stated who of its establishment are deputed to enforce the regulations regarding uniform and other matters, but a list of offences of which it takes cognizance is given. From the Imperial nobility down to the plebeian, none are to wear clothes, or use equipages to which they are not entitled; no play-houses are allowed within the walls; persons entitled to distinctions of rank are not to divest themselves thereof, or to frequent places of common resort without them: monopoly of grain is to be prevented, as well as the clandestine export of it without the city; tradesmen may not, without license, lend money on notes or property, nor take interest above the legal rate, viz., 36 per cent.; and story-tellers, *persons propagating the heterodox religion of the Lord of Heaven,* clippers and coiners of the currency, are all alike offenders, liable to arrest at the order of the Gendarmery Office. Where an arrest is ordered, officers are rewarded, if it be speedily effected, by notice of their names, privates with a badge or gratuity; dilatoriness beyond the term prescribed, connivance for a bribe or otherwise, being of course punishable. Penalties are inflicted upon persons whose offence is not such as to deserve transportation in the lowest of the 5 degrees, by the Office: graver charges are forwarded with the depositions to the Board of Punishments. Complaints lodged at the office, if serious are reported to the Throne by the Captain-general; if not, communicated to the head of the jurisdiction in which the complainant resides; the Crown being advised from month to month of the number of such appeals made to him. When a Bannerman is sentenced to the cangue, either by the Board of Punishments, or on the requisition of this Office, the latter is responsible for his exposure, which takes place at a different gate according to the Banner of the culprit. If a prisoner sentenced to the cangue for the rest of his life, survives ten years, he may be brought before the Board of Punishments, who, on reconsideration of his case, may order him to be exiled or set free.

(To be continued.)

* Chinese Repository vol. XX, No. 5, May 1851.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Mandarin*, from New York:—
Drills, ...32,340 pieces.
Lead, ... 2,500 pigs.
Clocks, ... 50 boxes.
Stores, ... 280 pakges.

Per *Ruby*, from Sydney:—
Sandalwood, ... 1,200 pieces.
Ebony, ... 10 „

Per *John Bright*, from Liverpool:—
Grey Shirtings, ...61,250 pieces.
White Do. .... 4,000 „
Plain Cottons, ... 2,000 „
Printed Do. .... 6,500 „
Fancy Do. .... 800 „
Woollens, ... 192 „
Camlets, ... 120 „
Iron, ... 1,200 piculs.
Lead, ... 800 „
Personal Stores, ... 390 pakges.
Hay, ... 306 trusses.

Per *Loopuyt*, from Hongkong:—
Velveteens, ... 252 pieces.
Mats, ... 368 bundles.
Fans, ... 1,899 „
Sugar, ... 2,951 bags.
Coffee, ... 94 „
Stores, ... 107 pakges.
Cordage, ... 56 „

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Antelope*, for Hongkong:—
Tea, ...134,300 lbs.

Per *Remittance*, for London, Nov. 15:—
Tea, ...560,900 lbs.

Per *Eliza*, for London:—
Fans, ...23 packges.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Jany. 24, Chebucto, (Br.) *for* London.
25, Prescott, (Am.) „ New York.
25, Gallego, (Am.) „ New York.
28, Athol, (Br.) „ Amoy.

Outward Bound.

Jany. —, Joshua Bates, (Am.) *for* London.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Emperor of China, Sophia.
Liverpool.—Champion, and Old England.
Singapore.—Peilades, and Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Antelope, Audax, Mangosteen, Nymph, and Solide.

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1851.

Long Pongees, ...50,500 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs, ..25,600 „
Sarsnets, ... 6,000 „
Sorts, ... 4,500 „

Total Pieces, ...92,600

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on British Trade, and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1851.

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,370-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-0-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
1851,	945,412-7-9-2	15,490-4-0-0	960,903-1-9-2
Total,	4,219,457-7-0-4	62,205-0-0-0	4,281,662-7-0-4

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners
Agnes	Woosung.	D. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	„	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	„	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	„	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Madeu	„	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	„	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	„	B. sr.	110	Laid up	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	„	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	„	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	„	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	„	B. brig	130	Laid up	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	„	B. bark	176	Laid up	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	„	A. brig	250	Laid up	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jan. 24	Ruby	B. bark	443	Ellerby	Sydney	Oct. 15	San. wood	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 27	Niagara	B. bark	336	Shewan	Singapore	Nov. 13	Sundries	Smith, King & Co.
„ 27	John Bright	B. ship	591	Watt	Liverpool	Aug. 13	General	Hargreaves & Co.
„ 27	Heber	A. ship		Patterson	California		Ballast	Smith, King & Co.
„ 28	Sidney	B. schr	184	Tornbill	Hongkong	Dec. 30	Opium	Lindsay & Co.
„ 28	Island Queen	B. schr	194	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Jan. 11	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
„ 28	Mandarin	A. ship	776	Stoddard	New York		General	Augustine Heard & Co.
„ 28	Loopuyt	Du. bk.	315	Jurrianse	Hongkong	Jany. 3	Sundries	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
„ 30	Cathaya	B. ship	407	Baillie	Liverpool	Aug. 15	General	R. Worthington & Co.

PASSENGERS.—per *Mandarin*, Rev. Mr. Washburn, Mrs. Nye, Miss Nye, Mr. and Mrs. Munro, Miss Lindsay.—per *Cathaya*, Mr. W. M. Norton.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jan. 25	Gallego	A. bark	585	Ellery	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye & Co.
„ 25	Prescott	A. bark	279	Spean	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves & Co.
„ 28	Joshua Bates	A. ship	620	Easterbrooks	London	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye & Co.
„ 31	Adelaide	A. ship	372	Cobb	New York	Tea, &c.	Wolcott, Bates & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Cathaya		Jan. 31	B. ship	407	Baillie	R. Worthington & Co.		
Heber		Jan. 31	A. ship		Patterson	Smith, King & Co.	London	Early
Island Queen		Jan. 29	B. schr	194	Macfarlane	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	To-day
John Bright	612	Jan. 30	B. ship	591	Watt	Hargreaves & Co.		
Loopuyt		Jan. 30	Du. bk.	315	Jurrianse	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	H.kong & Wh.	Early
Mandarin	193	Jan. 30	A. ship	776	Stoddard	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Niagara	611	Jan. 30	B. bark	336	Shewan	Smith, King & Co.		
Oriental	191	Dec. 24	A. bark	470	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Ruby	610	Jan. 28	B. bark	443	Ellerby	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sidney		Jan. 28	B. schr	184	Tornhill	Lindsay & Co.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Emperor of China,	London	485	Oct. 14	1,482,012	313,467	3,284	2,740

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk, Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,035,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,607	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,786,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,937,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,095	183,348	747,155	922,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,063,594	1,385,243	455,372	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,685	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	438,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,343	883,348	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,724	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,498	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASONS	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,318	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	35,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,724	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49,	35,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,989,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,881,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,															5,004,425	2,923					145
	Aug. „ —In 9 „															3,264,832	2,870			1	3 pkgs.	8
	Sept. „ —In 8 „															3,612,389	1,196				7½ pcls.	
	Oct. „ —In 11 „															4,880,027	2,850					93
	Nov. „ —In 7 „															3,112,493	2,396		13			41
	Dec. „ —In 5 „															2,510,176	1,025	4				49
Jan. 15	Eliza	255	London													193,508	252					
„ 21	Chebucto	408	Halifax													371,220						

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou and Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	Total Pounds	Silk Pieces	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods.
	Augt. Total—In 3 Vessels,			429,900		60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
	Sept. „ —In 4 „			280,400	13,500		293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,500	2,154,300	2,448,200				
	Oct. „ —In 5 „			515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,409,400	189,800	274,400	3,325,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
Nov. 4	Vancouver	518	New York	73,500			73,500	47,800	36,500	42,300	365,900	19,900	67,400	579,800	653,300		83		
„ 6	Cassiterides	414	Do.	9,700			9,700	27,600	79,800	82,400	197,900	28,300	35,100	451,100	460,800			11.94	
„ 8	Oneida	510	Do.	15,800			15,800	60,000	56,000	40,400	185,100	32,600	94,400	468,500	484,300				
„ 16	Nestorian	695	Do.												936,300				
„ 22	Cygnet	493	Do.												541,200				
„ 24	Magnolia	238	Do.												235,500				
Dec. 2	Lebanon	895	Do.												823,300				
„ 10	Shooting Star	903	Do.												447,300				
„ 16	Helena	597	Do.												599,400			15.99	
„ 20	Edward Boustead	443	Do.												294,613				
„ 27	Tartar	570	Do.												612,100				
„ 28	Philomela	473	Do.												647,300				
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	453	Do.																
„ 21	Raduga [vid Batavia	586	Boston																

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yng. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	GRAND TOTAL Pounds	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*
	Sep. Total—In 1 Vessel															397,792		
	Oct. „ —In 5 „															1,147,152		
	Nov. „ —In 3 „															451,628		
	Dec. „ —In 3 „															432,091	2 cases	1 case

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk Bales*
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													505,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.													236,378	
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.													259,914	

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